

# Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

NEW SERIES, No. 47. VOL. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS.

For one year in advance, specie, . . . 2 50  
Six months, do do do . . . 1 50  
Three months, do do do . . . 1 00

If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing, the price will be one third more.—No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LEXINGTON

## BREWERY.

THE Subscribers having re-commenced BREWING, offer to their customers **BEER and PALE ALE** as heretofore.

MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

Lexington, October 27, 1826—43 2m

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened a **SCHOOL** on Main Cross-street, in a large brick house near the Market-house, where he proposes teaching the following branches viz.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Book-keeping—all of which will be taught on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Lexington Nov. 3d 1826—44f

JOHN M. HEWITT, TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

Is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand **TRUSSES** for all kinds of ruptures, viz. The common steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed steel, The Morocco Non-elastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses' Back Stays, to receive points in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual

Lexington, May 5, 1825—18-f

HUGH FOSTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just received from Philadelphia a splendid

assortment of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUITABLE TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS.**

all of which were purchased low for cash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. He has also made a permanent arrangement by which he will be furnished with the **NEWEST FASHIONS** by one of the best shops in Philadelphia. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Sept 22, 1826—38-f

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has removed to a room adjoining the Gazette Office, where he can accommodate his customers in the latest and neatest fashions.

He wants one or two **JOURNEXMEN TAILORS**, who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply.

Lexington, October 13—41

TO RENT,

A VERY comfortable Dwelling House, &c. situated on Short-street, Fortunes &c. enquire at the Office of Charles Humphreys, Esq.

ALEX. M. DUNN.

November 10—45f

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

Has just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale.

Wholesale and Retail, together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also

Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR THE Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1 each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per Bottle. Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-f

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St. John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.

April 6, 1826—14-f

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel

Long's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a **GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on **Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.** He will also sell **GOLDS** at private sale, on days when he has no business.

I. LYON, Auctioneer. Lexington, June 12, 1826—26

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1826.

By Authority.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a General Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the FEDERATION OF THE CENTRE OF AMERICA, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

ORIGINAL. *General Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Federation of the Centre of America.*

The United States of America, and the Federation of the Centre of America, desiring to make firm and permanent the peace and friendship which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a Treaty, or General Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on HENRY CLAY, their Secretary of State; and the Executive power of the Federation of the Centre of America on ANTONIO JOSE CANAS, a Deputy of the Constituent National Assembly for the Province of San Salvador, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic, near the United States, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1st. There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Federation of the Centre of America, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their People and Citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2d. The United States of America, and the Federation of the Centre of America, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 3d. The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside and trade there, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 4th. They likewise agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Federation of the Centre of America; and that no higher or other duties, upon the tonnage of the vessels, or her cargo, shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country, or of the other. And in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Central Republic, in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the U. States, & that no higher or other duties, upon the tonnage of the vessels, or her cargo, shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country, or of the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported, or re-exported, from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in like manner, be exported, or re-exported, in the vessels of the other country. And the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation, or re-exportation, be made in vessels of the United States, or of the Central Republic.

ARTICLE 5th. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the Federation of the Centre of America, or no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Federation of the Centre of America, of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher, or other duties, or charges, be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles, to the United States, or to the Federation of the Centre of America, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Federation of the Centre of America, to or from the Territories of the United States, or to or from the Territories of the Federation of the Centre of America, which shall not equally extend to all other Nations.

ARTICLE 6th. It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens, of both countries, to manage, themselves, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off, their ships; they being, in all these cases, to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 7th. The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

ORIGINAL. *Convencion General de Paz, Amistad, Comercio, y Navegacion, entre la Confederacion de Centro America y los Estados Unidos de America.*

La Federacion de Centro America y los Estados Unidos de America, deseando hacer firme y permanente la paz y amistad que felizmente existe entre ambas Potencias, han resuelto fijar de una manera clara, distinta y positiva, las reglas, que deben observarse religiosamente en lo venidero, por medio de un Tratado o Convencion General de Paz, Amistad, Comercio, y Navegacion.

Con este muy deseable objeto, el Poder Ejecutivo de la Federacion de Centro America, ha conferido plenos poderes a ANTONIO JOSE CANAS, diputado de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente por la Provincia de San Salvador, y Envoy Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la aquella Republica cerca de los Estados Unidos, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America a HENRY CLAY, su Secretario de Estado, quienes despues de haber canjeado sus espresadas plenos poderes en debida y buena forma, han convenido en los articulos siguientes:

ART. 1. Habra una paz perfecta, firme, e inviolable y amistad sincera entre la Federacion de Centro America y los Estados Unidos de America, en toda la estension de sus posesiones y territorios, y entre sus Pueblos y Ciudadanos respectivamente sin distincion de personas, ni lugares.

ART. 2. La Federacion de Centro de Centro America, y los Estados Unidos de America, deseando vivir en paz y armonia con las demas Naciones de la tierra, por medio de una politica franca, e igualmente amistosa con todas, se obligan mutuamente a no conceder favores particulares a otras naciones, con respecto a comercio y navegacion, que no se hagan inmediatamente comunes a una u otra quien gozara de los mismos libremente, si la concesion no se hecha libremente, o prestada la misma compensacion, si la concesion fuere condicional.

ART. 3. Los dos altas partes contratantes deseando tambien establecer el comercio y navegacion de sus respectivos paises sobre las liberas bases de perfecta igualdad y reciprocidad, convienen mutuamente que los Ciudadanos de cada una podran frecuentar todas las costas y paises de la otra y residir y traficar en ellas con toda clase de producciones, manufacturas, y mercaderias, i gozaran de todos los derechos, privilegios y exenciones con respecto a navegacion i comercio que gozan o gozaran los Ciudadanos nativos, sometendose a las leyes, decretos e usos establecidos a que estan sujetos dichos Ciudadanos nativos. Pero deber entenderse que este articulo no comprende el comercio de costa de cada uno de los paises, cuya regulacion se reserva a las partes respectivamente, segun sus proprias i peculiares leyes.

ART. 4. Igualmente convienen, que cualquiera clase de producciones, manufacturas o mercaderias extranjeras que puedan ser, en cualquier tiempo, legalmente introducidas en la Republica Central en sus propios buques, puedan tambien ser introducidas en los buques de los Estados Unidos; i que no se impondran o cobraran otras o mayores derechos de tonelada o por el cargamento, ya sea que la importacion se haga en buques de la una o de la otra. De la misma manera que cualquiera clase de producciones, manufacturas o mercaderias extranjeras que pueden ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente introducidas en los Estados Unidos en sus propios buques, puedan tambien ser introducidas en los buques de la Federacion de Centro America; i que no se impondran o cobraran otras o mayores derechos de tonelada o por el cargamento ya sea que la importacion se haga en buques de la una o de la otra. Convienen ademas, que todo lo que pueda ser legalmente exportado o re-exportado de uno de los paises, en sus buques propios para un pais extranjero pueda de la misma manera ser exportado o re-exportado en los buques de el otro. Y los mismos derechos, premios o descuentos se concederan i cobraran ya sea que tal exportacion, o re-exportacion se haga en los buques de la Republica Central o de los Estados Unidos.

ART. 5. No se impondran otras o mayores derechos sobre la importacion de cualquier articulo, produccion o manufactura de los Estados Unidos en la Federacion de Centro America, i no se impondran otras o mayores derechos sobre la importacion de cualquier articulo, produccion o manufactura de la Federacion de Centro America en los Estados Unidos, que los que se pagan o pagaran en adelante por iguales articulos, produccion o manufactura de cualquiera pais extranjero; ni se impondran otras o mayores derechos o cargas en cualquiera de los dos paises sobre la exportacion de cualesquiera articulos para la Federacion de Centro America o para los Estados Unidos respectivamente, que los que se pagan o pagaran en adelante por la exportacion de iguales articulos para cualquiera otro pais extranjero; ni se establecera prohibicion sobre la importacion o exportacion de cualesquiera articulos, produccion o manufactura de los territorios de la Federacion de Centro America para los de los Estados Unidos, o de los territorios de los Estados Unidos para los de la Federacion de Centro America, que no sea igualmente extensiva a las otras naciones.

ART. 6. Se conviene ademas, que sera enteramente libre y permitido, a los comerciantes, comandantes de buques y otros Ciudadanos de ambas partes el manejar sus negocios, por si mismos, en todos los puertos y lugares sujetos a la jurisdiccion de uno u otro, asi respecto a las consignaciones y ventas por mayor o menor de sus efectos y mercaderias, como de la carga, descarga y despacho de sus buques, delivando en todos estos casos, ser tratados como Ciudadanos del pais en que residan, o al menos puestos sobre un pie igual con los subditos o Ciudadanos de las naciones mas favorecidas.

ART. 7. Los Ciudadanos de una u otra parte, no podran ser embargados ni detenidos con sus embarcaciones, tripulaciones, mercaderias, y efectos comerciales de su pertenencia, para alguna expedicion militar, naval, publica, o particular, cualquiera que sea, sin conceder a los interesados una suficiente indemnizacion.

ARTICLE 8th. Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions, of the other, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE 9th. All the ships, merchandise, and effects, belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or dominions, of the other, shall be delivered to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights, and that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

ARTICLE 10th. When any vessel belonging to the citizens, of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unlade the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported.

ARTICLE 11th. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: And if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs should be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detention, on the part of the government of the respective States.

ARTICLE 12th. Both the contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ARTICLE 13th. It is likewise agreed, that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the exercise of their religious belief, and that no one shall be molested or persecuted on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent or suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

ARTICLE 14th. It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Federation of the Centre of America to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port, to the places of those who are now or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ship and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, before mentioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole loading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contracted goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemies: Provided however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to these Powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of the enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 15th. It is likewise agreed, that, in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property,

ART. 8. Siempre que los Ciudadanos de alguna de las partes contratantes se vieren precisados a buscar refugio, o asilo en los rios, bahias, puertos, o dominios de la otra, con sus buques, ya sean mercantes, o de guerra, publicos o particulares, por mal tiempo, persecucion de piratas o enemigos, seran recibidos y tratados con humanidad, dandoles todo favor y proteccion para reparar sus buques, procurar viveres, y ponerse en situacion de continuar su viaje, sin obstaculo o estorbo de ningun genero.

ART. 9. Todos los buques, mercaderias y efectos pertenecientes a los Ciudadanos de una de las partes contratantes, que sean apresados por piratas, bien sea dentro de los limites de su jurisdiccion, o en alta mar, y fueren llevados, o hallados en los rios, radas, bahias, puertos, o dominios de la otra, seran entregados a sus dueños, probando en debida y oportuna forma y debida sus derechos, dentro del termino de un año, por las mismas partes, sus apoderados o Agentes de los respectivos Gobiernos.

ART. 10. Cuando algun buque perteneciente a los Ciudadanos de alguna de las partes contratantes, naufrague, encalle, o sufra alguna averia, en las costas, o dentro de los dominios de la otra, se le dara toda ayuda y proteccion, del mismo modo que es uso y costumbre, con los buques de la nacion en don de suceda la averia; permitiendoles descargar el dicho buque (si fuere necesario) de sus mercaderias y efectos, sin cobrar por esta hasta que sean exportados, ningun derecho, impuesto o contribucion.

ART. 11. Los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes, tendran pleno poder para disponer de sus bienes personales dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, por venta, donacion, testamento, o de otro modo; y sus representantes, siendo ciudadanos de la otra parte, sucederan a sus dichos bienes personales, ya sea por testamento o *ab intestato*, y podran tomar posesion de ellos, ya sea por si mismos o por otros, que obren por ellos, y disponer de los mismos, segun su voluntad, pagando aquellas cargas, solamente, que los habitantes del pais en donde estan los referidos bienes, estuvieren sujetos a pagar en iguales casos. Y si en el caso de bienes raices, los dichos herederos fueren impedidos de entrar en la posesion de la herencia por razon de su caracter de extranjeros, se les dara el termino de tres años, para disponer de ella como juzguen conveniente, y para extraer el producto sin molestia, y exentos de todo derecho de deducion, por parte del Gobierno de los respectivos Estados.

ART. 12. Ambas partes contratantes se comprometen y obligan formalmente a dar su proteccion especial a las personas y propiedades de los ciudadanos de cada una reciprocamente transentes o habitantes de todas las ocupaciones, en los territorios sujetos a la jurisdiccion de una y otra, dejandolos abiertos y libres los tribunales de justicia, para sus recursos judiciales, en los mismos terminos que son de uso y costumbre para los naturales o ciudadanos del pais en que residan; para lo cual, podran emplear en defensa sus derechos aquellos Abogados, Procuradores, Escribanos, Agentes, o Factores que juzguen conveniente, en todos sus asuntos y litigios; y dichos ciudadanos o Agentes tendran la libre facultad de estar presentes en las decisiones y sentencias de los Tribunales, en todos los casos en que les concernan igualmente al tomar todos los exámenes y declaraciones que se ofrezcan en los dichos litigios.

ART. 13. Se conviene igualmente en que los ciudadanos de ambas partes contratantes gozen la mas perfecta y entera seguridad de conciencia en los paises sujetos a la jurisdiccion de una u otra, sin quedar por ello espuestos a ser inquietados o molestados en razon de su creencia religiosa, mientras que respeten las leyes y usos establecidos. Ademas de esto, podran sepultarse los cadaveres de los ciudadanos de una de las partes contratantes, que fallecieron en los territorios de la otra, en los cementerios acostumbrados, o en otros lugares decentes, y adecuados, los cuales, seran protejidos contra toda violacion o trastorno.

ART. 14. Sera licito a los ciudadanos de la Federacion de Centro America, y de los Estados Unidos de America, navegar con sus buques, con toda seguridad y libertad, de cualquiera puerto a las plazas o lugares de los que son o fueren en adelante enemigos de cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes, sin hacerse distincion de quienes son los dueños de las mercaderias cargadas en ellos. Sera igualmente licito a los referidos ciudadanos navegar con sus buques y mercaderias mencionadas y traficar con la misma libertad y seguridad, de los lugares, puertos y havens de los enemigos de ambas partes, o de alguna de ellas, sin ninguna oposicion, o disturbio alguno, no solo directamente de los lugares de enemiga, arriba mencionados a lugares neutros, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente a un enemigo, a otro enemigo, ya sea que estén bajo la jurisdiccion de una potencia, o bajo la de diversas. Y queda aqui estipulado, que los buques libres, dan tambien libertad a las mercaderias, y que se la de considerar libre y exento todo lo que se hallare a bordo de los buques pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, aunque toda la carga o parte de ella pertenezca a enemigos de una u otra, comprendiendo siempre los articulos de contrabando de guerra. Se conviene tambien del mismo modo, en que la misma libertad se estienda a las personas que se encuentren a bordo de buques libres, con el fin de que aunque dichas personas sean enemigos de ambas partes o de alguna de ellas, no deban ser extraidos de los buques libres, a menos que sean oficiales o soldados en actual servicio de los enemigos: a condicion no obstante, y se conviene aqui en esto, que las estipulaciones contenidas en el presente articulo, declarando que el Pabellon cubre la propiedad, se entenderan aplicables solamente a aquellas potencias que reconocen este principio; pero si algun de las dos partes contratantes, estuviere en guerra con una tercera, y la otra permaneciese neutral, la bandera de la neutral cubrira la propiedad de los enemigos, cuyos Gobiernos reconozcan este principio y no de otras.

ART. 15. Se conviene igualmente que en el caso de que la bandera neutral de una de las partes contratantes proteja las propiedades de los enemigos de la otra en virtud de lo estipulado arriba, deba siempre entenderse, que las propiedades neutrales encontradas a bordo de tales buques enemigos, han de permanecer y considerarse como propiedades enemigas, y como tales, estaran sujetas a detencion, y confiscacion, exceptuando solamente aquellas propiedades que hubiesen sido puestas a bordo de tales buques antes de la declaracion de la guerra; y aun despues, si hubiesen sido embarcadas en dichos buques, sin tener noticia de la guerra; y se conviene, que pasados dos meses despues de la declaracion



in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ships, shall be free.

**ARTICLE 16th.**  
This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended—

1st. Cannon, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzes, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, and bayonets, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms;  
2dly. Bombs, powder, matches, balls and all other things belonging to the use of these arms;  
3dly. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture;  
4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed, expressly to make war by sea or land.

**ARTICLE 17th.**  
All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and, to avoid all doubt in case of dispute, it is declared that those places only which are actually under the power of an enemy, shall be considered as such.

**ARTICLE 18th.**  
The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessels will deliver up the article of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but, in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

**ARTICLE 19th.**  
And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place, with her cargo, nor, if found therein, after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

**ARTICLE 20th.**  
In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; which purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And, it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

**ARTICLE 21st.**  
To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, and also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed, that such ships, being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form, without which requisites, said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defects shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

**ARTICLE 22d.**  
It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries—and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

**ARTICLE 23d.**  
It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts, for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognisance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

**ARTICLE 24th.**  
Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostily, with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

en los ciudadanos de una y otra parte, y de no alegar que la ignorancia. Por el contrario, si la bandera neutral, o protegida, las propiedades o mercancías, entran en los puertos de guerra, o en las costas de la parte beligerante, embarcadas en buques enemigos.

**ARTICLE 16.**  
Esta libertad de navegación y comercio se extendirá a toda especie de mercancías, exceptando aquellas solamente, que se distinguen con el nombre de contrabando, y bajo este nombre de contrabando o efectos prohibidos se comprenderán—

1. Canones, morteros, obuses, pedreros, trabucos, mosquetes, fusiles, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, piques, espadas, sabres, lanzas, clavos, alabardas, y bayonetas, y todas las demas cosas correspondientes al uso de estas armas.  
2. Escudos, casacas, corazas, cotas de malla, fornituras, y vestidos hechos en forma, y a usanza militar.  
3. Bandoleras, y caballos junto con sus armas y arreos.  
4. Y generalmente todo especie de armas, e instrumentos de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre, y otras materias cualesquiera, manufacturadas, preparadas, y formadas expresamente para hacer la guerra por mar, o tierra.

**ARTICLE 17.**  
Todas las demas mercancías, y efectos no comprendidos en los artículos de contrabando explicitamente enumerados, y clasificados en el artículo anterior, serán tenidos, y reputados, por libres, y de licito y libre comercio, de modo, que ellos puedan ser transportados, y llevados de la manera mas libre, por los ciudadanos de ambas partes contratantes, aun los lugares pertenecientes a un enemigo de una u otra, exceptando solamente aquellos lugares o plazas, que estan al mismo tiempo sitiadas o bloqueadas, y para evitar todo duda en el caso de disputa, se declara que aquellos lugares solo que estan realmente en el poder de un enemigo, serán considerados como tales.

**ARTICLE 18.**  
Los artículos de contrabando, antes enumerados y clasificados, que se hallen en un buque destinado a puerto enemigo estarán sujetos a detencion y confiscacion, dejando libre el resto del cargamento y el buque, para que los dueños puedan disponer de ellos como lo crean conveniente. Ningun buque de cualquiera de las dos Naciones, será detenido en el alto mar, por tener a bordo artículos de contrabando, siempre que el Maestre, Capitan, o Sobrecargo de dicho buque, quiera entregar los artículos de contrabando al apresador, a menos que la cantidad de estos artículos sea tan grande y de tanto volumen, que no puedan ser recibidos a bordo del buque apresador, sin grandes inconvenientes; pero en este, como en todos los otros casos de justa detencion, el buque de detenido será enviado al puerto mas inmediato, comodo, y seguro, para ser juzgado y sentenciado conforme a las leyes.

**ARTICLE 19.**  
Y por cuanto frecuentemente sucede que los buques navegan para un puerto o lugar perteneciente a un enemigo, sin saber que aquel este sitiado, bloqueado o investido, se conviene en que todo buque en estas circunstancias se pueda hacer volver de dicho puerto, o lugar; pero no será detenido, ni confiscada, parte alguna de su cargamento, ni de la intima de semejante bloqueo o ataque, por el comandante de las fuerzas bloqueadoras, intentase otra vez entrar; pero le será permitido ir a cualquier otro puerto o lugar que juzgue conveniente. Ni ningun buque de una de las partes, que haya entrado en semejante puerto, o lugar, antes que estuviere sitiado, bloqueado, o investido por la otra, será impedido de dejar el tal lugar con su cargamento, ni si fuere hallado alli despues de la rendicion y entrega de semejante lugar, estará el tal buque o su cargamento sujeto a confiscacion, sino que serán restituidos a sus dueños.

**ARTICLE 20.**  
Para evitar todo genero de desorden en la visita y exámen de los buques y cargamentos de ambas partes contratantes en alta mar, han convenido mutuamente, que siempre que un buque de guerra, publico o particular se encontrase con un neutral de la otra parte contratante, el primero permanecerá fuera de tiro de canon, y podrá mandar su bote con dos o tres hombres solamente, para ejecutar el dicho exámen de los papeles concernientes a la propiedad y carga del buque, sin ocasionar la menor estorcion, violencia o mal tratamiento, por lo que los comandantes del dicho buque armado serán responsables, con sus personas y bienes, o cuyo efecto los comandantes de buques armados, por cuenta de particulares, estarán obligados antes de entregarse sus comisiones o patentes, a dar fianza suficiente para responder de los perjuicios que causen. Y se ha convenido expresamente, que en ningun caso se exigirá a la parte neutral, que vaya a bordo del buque examinador con el fin de exhibir sus papeles, o para cualquiera otro objeto sea el que fuere.

**ARTICLE 21.**  
Para evitar toda clase de vejamen y abuso en el exámen de los papeles relativos a la propiedad de los buques pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes, han convenido y convienen, que en caso de que una de ellas estuviere en guerra, los buques, y buques pertenecientes a los ciudadanos de la otra, serán provistos con letras de mar, o pasaportes, expresando el nombre, propiedad y tamaño del buque, como tambien el nombre y lugar de la residencia del Maestre, o comandante, perteneciente a los ciudadanos de una de las partes; y han convenido igualmente, que estando cargados los expresados buques, ademas de las letras de mar, estarán tambien provistos de certificados, que contengan los por menores del cargamento, y el lugar de donde salió el buque, para que así pueda saberse, si hay a su bordo algunos efectos prohibidos o de contrabando, cuyos certificados serán hechos por los oficiales del lugar de la procedencia del buque, en la forma acostumbrada, sin cuyos requisitos el dicho buque puede ser detenido, para ser juzgado por el Tribunal competente, y puede ser declarado buena presa, a menos que satisfagan, o suplan el defecto con testimonios enteramente equivalentes.

**ARTICLE 22.**  
Se ha convenido ademas, que las estipulaciones anteriores, relativas al exámen y visita de buques, se aplicarán solamente a los que navegan sin convoy; y que cuando los dichos buques estuvieran bajo de convoy, será bastante la declaracion verbal del Comandante del convoy, bajo su palabra de honor, de que los buques que estan bajo su proteccion pertenecen a la nacion, cuya bandera llevan, y cuando se dirigen a un puerto enemigo, que los dichos buques no tienen a su bordo artículos de contrabando guerra.

**ARTICLE 23.**  
Se ha convenido ademas, que en todos los casos que ocurran, solo los Tribunales establecidos para causas de presas, en el pais a que las presas sean conducidas, tomaran conocimiento de ellas. Y siempre que semejante Tribunal de cualquiera de las partes, pronunciase sentencia contra algun buque, o efectos, o propiedad reclamada por los ciudadanos de la otra parte, la sentencia o decreto hará mención de las razones o motivos en que aquella se haya fundado, y se entregará, sin demora alguna, al comandante o agente de dicho buque, si lo solicitase, un testimonio autentico de la sentencia, o decreto, o de todo el proceso, pagando por el los derechos legales.

**ARTICLE 24.**  
Siempre que una de las partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con otra, no ciudadano alguno de la otra parte contratante aceptará una comision, o letra de marca para el objeto de ayudar a co-operar hostilmente con el dicho enemigo contra la dicha parte que este así en guerra, bajo la pena de ser tratado como pirata.

**ARTICLE 25th.**  
If, by any citizen, who cannot be expected, and which is not to be, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, that they shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business, and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations, who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and of the Federation of the Centre of America, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

**ARTICLE 26th.**  
Neither the debts due from individuals of one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

**ARTICLE 27th.**  
Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed and do agree, to grant to the Envoys, Ministers and other Public Agents, the same favors, immunities and exemptions, which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities or privileges the United States of America or the Federation of the Centre of America may find it proper to give the Ministers and Public Agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

**ARTICLE 28th.**  
To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Federation of the Centre of America shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the most favored nations; each contracting party, however, reserving at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such Consul may not seem convenient.

**ARTICLE 29th.**  
In order that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives and immunities, which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates and inhabitants, in the Consular District in which they reside.

**ARTICLE 30th.**  
It is likewise agreed, that the Consuls, their Secretaries, Officers, and persons attached to the service of Consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the Consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the Consulate shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext of military or political necessity, or in any way interfere with him.

**ARTICLE 31st.**  
The said Consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crew; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of the said Consuls, and may be put in the public prison at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belong, or to others of the same nation. But if they have not been sent back within two months, to be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

**ARTICLE 32d.**  
For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon as practicable to form a Convention Consular, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the respective parties.

**ARTICLE 33d.**  
The United States of America and the Federation of the Centre of America, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this Treaty, or general convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present Treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, in all the parts relating to Commerce and Navigation; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this Treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If (which indeed cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present Treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this Treaty contained shall, however, be construed or operated contrary to former and existing Public Treaties with other Sovereigns or States.

The present Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Government of the Federation of the Centre of America, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Guatemala, within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

**ARTICLE 25.**  
Si por alguna ciudadania, que no puede esperarse, y que Dios no permita, las dos partes contratantes se viesen en guerra una con otra, han convenido y convienen, de ahora para adelante, que se conceda el termino de seis meses a los comerciantes residentes en las costas y en los puertos de entrambas, y el termino de un año a los que habitan en el interior, para arreglar sus negocios, y transportar sus efectos a donde quieran, dándoles el salvo conducto necesario para ello, que les sirva de suficiente proteccion hasta que lleguen al puerto que designen. Los Ciudadanos de otras ocupaciones, que se hallen establecidos en los territorios o dominios de la Federacion de Centro America, o los Estados Unidos de America, serán respetados, y mantenidos en el pleno goze de su libertad personal y propiedad, a menos que su conducta particular les haga perder esta proteccion, que en consideracion a la humanidad, las partes contratantes se comprometen a prestarles.

**ARTICLE 26.**  
Ni los deudas contraídas por los individuos de una Nacion, con los individuos de la otra, ni las acciones o dineros, que puedan tener en los fondos publicos, o en los bancos publicos, o privados, serán jamas secuestrados o confiscados en ningun caso de guerra, o diferencia nacional.

**ARTICLE 27.**  
Desiendo ambas partes contratantes, evitar toda diferencia, relativa a etiqueta en sus comunicaciones, y correspondencias diplomaticas han convenido asimismo, y convienen en conceder a sus enviados, Ministros, y otros Agentes Diplomaticos, los mismos favores, inmunidades, y exenciones de que gozan, gozaron en lo venidero los de las Naciones mas favorecidas, bien entendido que cualquier favor, inmunidad o privilegio, que la Federacion de Centro America, o los Estados Unidos de America, tengan por conveniente dispensar a los Enviados, Ministros y Agentes Diplomaticos de otras Potencias, se haga por el mismo hecho extensivo a los de una y otra de las partes contratantes.

**ARTICLE 28.**  
Para hacer mas efectiva la proteccion, que la Federacion de Centro America, y los Estados Unidos de America, daran en adelante a la navegacion y comercio de los ciudadanos de una y otra, se convienen en recibir y admitir Consules, y Vice Consules en todos los puertos abiertos al comercio extranjero, quienes gozaran en ellos, todos los derechos, prerrogativas e inmunidades de los Consules, y Vice Consules de la nacion mas favorecida, que dando no obstante en libertad cada parte contratante, para exceptuar aquellos puertos y lugares, en que la admission y residencia de semejantes Consules, y Vice Consules no parezca conveniente.

**ARTICLE 29.**  
Para que los Consules y Vice Consules de las dos partes contratantes, puedan gozar los derechos, prerrogativas, e inmunidades, que les corresponden por su caracter publico, antes de entrar en el ejercicio de sus funciones, presentaran su comision o patente en la forma debida, al Gobierno con quien estan acreditados, y habiendo obtenido el *exequatur*, serán tenidos, y considerados como tales, por todas las autoridades, magistrados y habitantes del distrito Consular en que residan.

**ARTICLE 30.**  
Se ha convenido igualmente, que los Consules, sus Secretarios, oficiales y persona agregadas al servicio de los consulados (no siendo estas personas ciudadanos del pais en que el Consul reside) estarán exentos de todo servicio publico, y tambien de todo especie de pechos, impuestos, y contribuciones, exceptando aquellas que estén obligados a pagar por razon de comercio, o propiedad, y a las cuales estan sujetos los Ciudadanos, y habitantes naturales, y extranjeros del pais en que residen, quedando en todo lo demas, sujetos a las leyes de los respectivos Estados. Los archivos y papeles de los consulados serán respetados inviolablemente, y bajo ningun pretexto los ocupara magistrado alguno, ni tendra en ellos ninguna intervencion.

**ARTICLE 31.**  
Los dichos Consules tendran poder de requerir el auxilio de las autoridades locales, para la prision detencion y custodia de los desertores de buques publicos y particulares de su pais, y para este objeto se les dirigiran a los Tribunales, Jueces, y oficiales competentes, y pedirán los dichos desertores, por escrito, probando por una presentacion de los registros de los buques, rol del equipaje, u otros documentos publicos, que aquellos hombres eran parte de las dichas tripulaciones, y a esta demanda así probada (menos no obstante cuando se probare lo contrario) no se reusará la entrega. Semejantes desertores, luego que sean arrestados, se podrán a disposicion de los dichos Consules, y pueden ser depositados en las prisiones publicas, a solicitud y expensas de los que los reclaman, para ser enviados a los buques a que corresponden o a otros de la misma nacion. Pero si no fueren mandados dentro de dos meses contados desde el dia de su arresto, serán puestos en libertad, y no volverán a ser presos por la misma causa.

**ARTICLE 32.**  
Para proteger mas efectivamente su comercio y navegacion, las dos partes contratantes se convienen en formar luego que las circunstancias lo permitan, una Convencion Consular, que declare mas especialmente los poderes e inmunidades de los Consules y Vice Consules de las partes respectivas.

**ARTICLE 33.**  
La Federacion de Centro America, y los Estados Unidos de America, deseando hacer tan durables y firmes, como las circunstancias lo permitan las relaciones que han de establecerse entre las dos Potencias, en virtud del presente Tratado o Convencion General de Paz, Amistad, Navegacion, y Comercio, han declarado solemnemente y convienen en los puntos siguientes:

1. El presente Tratado permanecerá en su fuerza y vigor por el termino de doce años contados desde el dia del change de las ratificaciones, en todos los puntos concernientes a comercio y navegacion, y en todos los demas puntos que se refieren a paz y amistad, será permanente, y perpetuamente obligatorio para ambas potencias.

2. Si alguno o algunos de los Ciudadanos de una u otra parte infringieren alguno de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado, dichos ciudadanos serán personalmente responsables, sin que por esto se interrumpa la harmonia y buena correspondencia entre las dos Naciones, comprometiendose cada una a no proteger de modo alguno al ofensor, o a sancionar semejante violacion.

3. Si (lo que a la verdad no puede esperarse) desgraciadamente, alguno de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado, fuesen en alguna extra manera violados, o infringidos, se estipula expresamente que ninguna de las dos partes contratantes, ordenará, o autorizará ningunos actos de represalia, ni declarará la guerra contra la otra por queja de injurias o danos, hasta que la parte que se cree ofendida, haya antes presentado a la otra una exposicion de aquellas injurias o danos, verificados la con pruebas y testimonios competentes, exigiendo justicia y satisfaccion, y esto haya sido negado o diferido sin razon.

4. Nada de cuanto se contiene en el presente tratado, se construirá sin embargo, ni obrará, en contra de otros tratados publicos anteriores, y existentes con otros soberanos o Estados.

El presente tratado de paz, amistad, comercio, y navegacion, será ratificado por el Gobierno de la Federacion de Centro America, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de America, con consejo, y consentimiento del Senado de los mismos; y las ratificaciones serán canjadas en la Ciudad de Guatemala dentro de ocho meses contados desde esta fecha, o antes si fuese posible.

In faith whereof, we the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Federation of the Centre of America, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the City of Washington, on the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and the fifth of that of the Federation of the Centre of America in duplicate.

[L. S.] H. CLAY.  
[L. S.] ANTONIO JOSE CANAS.

En fe de lo cual nosotros los Plenipotenciarios de la Federacion de Centro America, y de los Estados Unidos de America hemos firmado y sellado las presentes.

Dadas en la Ciudad de Washington, el dia cinco de Diciembre del año del Señor mil ochocientos veinticinco quinto de la independencia de la Federacion de Centro America y quinquagesimo de la de los Estados Unidos de America, por duplicado.

[L. S.] ANTONIO JOSE CANAS.  
[L. S.] H. CLAY.

And whereas the state convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Guatemala, on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six by JOHN WADSWORTH, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, and ANTONIO JOSE CANAS, Chief Officer of the Centre of America, and PABLO GONZALEZ, Chief Officer of the Department of State, Dispatch, War and Marine, Secretary of Legation of the Republic of Central America, near the Government of South America, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, Let it be known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the U. S. States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and by its clause a dispute thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-first.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Canning was still at Paris, and had attended a splendid dinner given by M. Vilele. The papers of the 28th announce that Mr. Brown, the American Minister was to give a dinner on the 29th, at which Mr. Canning was to be present, with all the foreign ministers.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—On the 23d ult, the minister of foreign affairs received despatches from Constantinople, which were said to be of the utmost importance. All that we have been able to learn of their import is, that Constantinople was in flames. The report was circulated yesterday, and is confirmed this evening by the *Etoile*. That ministerial paper states, that as soon as the standard of the Prophet was withdrawn from the outer court of the seraglio, a violent conflagration broke out, and was raging at the time of the departure of the bearer of the despatches. We know that the standard of the Prophet is displayed in times of imminent danger to the empire, and that then every true Mussulman is bound to repair to it in defence of his sovereign. It is less generally known that the Janissaries show their disaffection to the government by setting fire to the capital.—*Courier Francaise*.

FRANCE.—The operation crushing the stone in the bladder was performed at the Hotel Dieu on the 23d of September in the presence of Baron Duuytren, several physicians, and all the pupils of the Medical school. The operation was completely successful, as it was performed with great facility, and gave so little pain to the patient that he betrayed a disposition to fall asleep.

We have received says the National Gazette, the Mexican Aguila down to the 20th of September. It contains no news. The 16th of that month, the anniversary of the cry of Mexican Independence (el primer grito de Independencia) was celebrated, in the capital and elsewhere, with demonstrations of the liveliest enthusiasm and the utmost official solemnity. We remark the following article in the Aguila of the 16th:—

"The recovery of Gen Vincente Guerrero from a dangerous illness, is one of the events which have given most delight to good patriots. The intelligence that Adams and Jefferson, successors friends, and associates, of Washington, had died on the anniversary of the independence of the United States, created a superstitious alarm. Here with regard to the life of the beloved Guerrero. It was dreaded that he would meet the same fate on the anniversary of our Independence, the 16th inst. But it is now hoped that the illustrious general will not be taken from us, before he shall have been the head of the nation."

The Aguila of the 17th September contains the address of the President of the Republic to the General Congress at the opening of the extraordinary session of the 15th. This document is little more than a simple indication to the body of the objects which claim their immediate and earnest attention—and of which the chief were, the customs, the finances, the military establishments and public education. The President announced that the treaties concluded with foreign nations would be submitted to the Congress, and that the Executive "was examining with the greatest care the compacts of the great American assembly at Panama." The reply of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is plain and sensible, but states nothing which would be interesting to our readers.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—A friend of ours, now residing in Paris, writes under date of Sept. 8th, as follows:—"Our old countryman, John Randolph, has been some days in Paris. It is said that he visits no body, and does not like to have it known he is here. I saw a gentleman two or three days since, who has been travelling with him in England. He says John is tired of Europe, downhearted, and intends returning soon to the United States. When he was in Liverpool, he attended the theatre, and John Randolph, seated himself in the pit, in a full evening dress, and his queer figure and physiognomy attracted the attention of a John Bull blackguard, and making him the butt of his ridicule. He had not made many sallies before Mr Randolph fixed his keen eye on the young jester and said to him in a stern voice, "Let him who jeers the Tartar beware of the drirk!" The poor fellow thought he had indeed encountered a Turk, and frightened half out of his senses suspended his insolence, and took himself out of the atmosphere of the hero of Kentucky.—*Chronicle of the Day*.



# The Gazette.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1826.

The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 18th inst. says that Ebenezer Christopher died in Louisville on the 14th, of wounds received of Randall W. Smith, at the time he shot and killed Dr. Brown Smith, it is said, has been apprehended near St. Louis. Mr. Christopher was a worthy man, and father-in-law of Smith.

Since the above was in type, we received the first number of a new paper entitled the *Focus of Politics*, edited by WILLIAM W. WORSLEY, Esq. in Louisville on Wednesday last, which states that Randall W. Smith, who killed Dr. Brown, and his own father-in-law, by a single shot, was arrested in Missouri, and arrived in Louisville on Monday evening last. It will be recollected that Dr. Brown lived but a short time after he received his wound, but that Mr. Christopher lived several weeks, and suffered an amputation of his limb before he died.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th inst. says, the rise in the river has been such that steam boats navigate it with security from Louisville up to Pittsburgh.

By an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville to another in Georgetown Ky. dated the 16th inst. we learn that the NASHVILLE BANK has stopped payment. "This will be a death blow to some people," says the writer, "for there is more of her paper in circulation, by half, than any other bank in the state. It is thought by many that she will never recover from this second failure."—*Sentinel*.

## NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 12.

The Blue Licks, remarkable for the sanguinary battle fought in its vicinity, is situated about 40 miles from Lexington, and about 35 from Bryan's Station. The Licking river at this place is about 300 feet wide, at common water, and forms a semi ellipse, which embraces on its N. E. side, towards Limestone, a great ridge of rocks which had been made bare by the stamping of buffaloes and other game, drawn together from time immemorial, to drink the water and lick the clay.—Two deep ravines, heading in this ridge near each other, and extending in opposite directions, formed the longest diameter of this ellipse. This ridge had very little timber on it, and what it had was very indifferent, and exhibited a dreary appearance; but the ravines were furnished not only plentifully with timber, but with thick brushwood also.

Shortly after the Indians left Bryan's Station, the men at Lexington, Harrodsburgh, and Boonsborough, assembled at that place, to the number of 160, and determined to pursue them immediately—and on the 18th of August, Col. John Todd of Lexington, and Colonel Stephen Frigg, took the command. These men, well armed and accoutred, were skillful marksmen, and animated with an ardent desire to chastise the insolence of these savage invaders of their settlements.—Col. Boone encouraged the expedition by his presence. This force was very small, compared with the number of the enemy; but so eager were they in the pursuit, that they could not be prevailed on to await the arrival of Col. Logan, who was known to be collecting all the force at his station to join them.

It requires no strong effort of the imagination, to portray the affecting scene produced by the departure of these brave men. The forebodings of the mother—the misgivings of the wife—the sighs of the parent—the solicitude and tears of conjugal affection, strongly marked the feelings of almost every individual.

Every preparation having been made, the army commenced their march on the route the Indians had taken, but had not proceeded more than nine or ten miles, before the lynx-eyed Boone discovered certain signs on their route indicating a willingness on the part of the Indians, that they should be pursued, which was plainly evinced by their leaving a plain trail. Notwithstanding, they evidently used every means in their power, to conceal their number, for which purpose they marched in single file, treading in each others footsteps.

After a very fatiguing march, this gallant band reached the South bank of Licking river, at the lower Blue Licks, without having seen a single Indian. On the arrival of the front of the party at the river, they discovered Indians on the ridge on the opposite side, who without manifesting any symptoms of fear, retired leisurely over the hills out of their sight. Upon this discovery, a halt was ordered, and a council of the principal officers held, in order to determine the most prudent course to be pursued. In this critical moment, the age and great experience of Col. Daniel Boone in Indian warfare, inseasonably attracted the attention of every one present, to solicit his advice at this perilous moment, to obtain which, Col. Todd addressed Col. Boone as follows:

"Skilled in Indian warfare, and familiar with the ground in the vicinity of this place, we require your opinion on the expediency of attacking the enemy in their present position." To which Col. Boone replied: "I am of opinion, and indeed fully persuaded, that the enemy exceed us in number fully three hundred—that their main body is at no great distance, and that they are lying in ambush. Their position is equal to an host, should we continue our march, and be drawn in between the ravines they occupy.—I therefore advise, that we divide our gallant band—that one half march on the river on this side and cross over at Elk creek, &c. upon the upper side of the ravine—whilst the other half take a position (to co-operate with them) on the other quarter. By this means the great advantage of their position will be changed effectually in our favor. But gentlemen," continued Boone, "whatever may be your ultimate decision, I caution you against crossing the river at any rate, before a spike has been planted in the ground."

Deep silence ensued, and the superior officers seemed to acquiesce in the salutary advice of Colonel Boone when Maj. Hugh McGary, remarkable for the impetuosity of his temper, exclaimed, "Delay is dangerous! Let all who are not cowards follow me, and I will show them the Indians," so saying he spurred his horse forward into the river.

The business of McGary was contagious. He was followed by quick succession by the whole party, who crossed the river in great disorder and confusion, whilst the officers were reluctantly borne along in the tumult. As they were crossing the river, no authority was exercised, and no order observed in the time of march, and before they had proceeded far, tumultuously pursuing the road over the bare rocks, to the end of the ridge

of hills, where a forest of oaks, deep ravines with underwood, concealed the enemy from view, who waited in their ambush to receive them.

McGary led the van of the army, closely followed by Major Harlan, and Capt. Wm. McBride, supported by the men on horseback, when Girty, with a chosen part of his tawny host, rushed forth from their covert, and with horrid shrieks and yells, attacked them with great impetuosity. The conflict instantly became hot and sanguinary. The advantageous position occupied by the Indians, enabled them to assail the whole of the whites at the same moment, and from the confused manner in which the approach was made, soon turned their right wing, and a retreat was the inevitable consequence, and that too, under the immediate edge of the tomahawk. Cols. Todd and Frigg, and Maj. Harlan, fell early in the action, whilst many brave officers and men fell near them.

The survivors attempted to gain the river at the ford, some on foot and some on horseback; but the Indians so managed, as to prevent a great part of them, by getting between them and the ford, forcing them into the river below, where it could only be crossed by swimming. As most of the fugitives aimed to gain the ford, the Indians pressed their principal force to that point, where the greatest carnage took place, and where many were tomahawked in the river. It was at this moment that Benjamin Netherland,\* whose personal bravery had by some been doubted, not only gave evidence to the contrary, by assuming the office of a commander, called aloud to his flying companions, as they arrived on the South side of the river, to HALT! and face on the enemy, which order many obeyed, and thereby arrested the pursuit for a few moments, which enabled many who were almost exhausted, to escape from the hatchet suspended over their devoted heads.

Brave or benevolent actions should never be permitted to pass unnoticed by the historian: It is therefore with pleasure this opportunity is embraced to perpetuate the conduct of the gallant ANTON REYNOLDS. He was a young, active man, in the prime of life, and when the retreat took place, was on horseback; on his way to the ford, he overtook Col Robert Patterson, who though not an old man, was infirm, having suffered very much from wounds which he had received from the Indians on a former occasion. When Reynolds overtook him, he was entirely exhausted, and the Indians in close pursuit—Reynolds, with a greatness of soul which will forever redound to his honour, dismounted from his horse, and assisted Patterson into the saddle, and risked his own safety on foot. He crossed the river by swimming, some distance below the ford, when he discovered many Indians had also crossed. He had on a pair of buck-skin overalls, which became so heavy from the water they had absorbed in crossing the river that on getting on shore, he sat down to pull them off, and whilst in the act of doing so, three Indians came to him and took him prisoner. At that moment several white men passed in sight, when Reynolds was left in the possession of one of his captors, whilst the other two pursued the white men. One of the moose skins of the Indian with whom Reynolds was left, became untied, and the Indian stooping down to tie it, Reynolds sprang from him, and being an active man, was soon out of danger.

It is supposed that one fourth at least, of the men who fought the battle of the Blue Licks on the 19th day of August, 1782, were commissioned officers. The whole number was 176, out of whom 61 were killed, and 8 taken prisoners. Among the most prominent who fell, were Colonels John Todd, Stephen Frigg, Majors Silas Harlan, Edward Bulger, Captains John Gordon, and Wm. McBride, together with Isaac Boone, a son of Col. Daniel Boone, &c. &c. The loss on the part of the Indians, was never rightly ascertained. By some it was said to be 90, but that calculation is very improbable, as the whites stood but a very few minutes before they were compelled to retreat.

Despatches had been sent to Col. Benj. Logan in Lincoln county, during the siege at Bryan's Station, which preceded the battle of the Blue Licks only two days. Col. Logan hastily collected about 300 men and marched for the relief of that place; but before Col. Logan reached Bryan's Station, the Indians had raised the siege and were gone. Col. Logan followed as fast as possible, with the hope of coming up with those who marched from the neighborhood of Lexington, before they overtook the Indians; but met them not far from Bryan's on their return. Logan continued on to the battle ground, with the view at least of burying the dead, if he could not chastise the enemy. Col. Logan was joined by many of the friends of the killed and missing from Lexington and Bryan's Station, and arrived on the fatal ground on the 25th. A solemn silence pervaded the whole party as they approached the field of battle. No sound was uttered but the cry of the gorged vulture hovering over their heads. Those who were drawn by affection to the horrid spectacle, with the hope of saving some relic of hair or garment from a lost father, brother or friend, were denied this favour. The remains of the mangled bodies were so distended by the excessive heat of the weather, or so disfigured by the tomahawk, cutures and wild beasts, that it was impossible to distinguish one individual from another.

The solemn rites of sepulture were performed in a very rude manner. The ground was so rocky, that without spades or shovels, it was with great difficulty a quantity of earth could be collected sufficient to cover the mangled remains of the slain.

\* Major Netherland now living in Nicholasville.

Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, executor of Mr. Jefferson, has advertised the valuable estate called Poplar Forest, lying in the counties of Bedford and Campbell, together with about 70 negroes, stock, crop, &c. to be sold on the first of January next. And on the 10th of January, at Monticello, the whole of the residue of the personal estate of Mr. J., consisting of 130 negroes, stock, crop, &c. household and kitchen furniture.—Mr. Randolph's advertisement in the Richmond Enquirer, says—"The attention of the public is earnestly invited to this property. The negroes are believed to be the most valuable for their number ever offered at one time in the state of Virginia. The household furniture, many valuable historical and portrait paintings, busts of marble and plaster of distinguished individuals, one of marble of Thomas Jefferson, by Caracci, with the pedestal and truncated column on which it stands a polygraph or copying instrument used by Thomas Jefferson, for the last twenty-five years; with various other articles curious and useful to men of business and private families.—

The terms of sale will be accommodation, and made known previous to the day. The sales will be continued from day to day until completed. These sales being unavoidable, it is a sufficient guarantee to the public, that they will take place at the times and places appointed."

The following article is copied from the Delaware Watchman.

Freemasonry.—Mr. D. C. Miller editor of the Republican Advocate, advertises for sale at his office, "The first part of Masonry Unveiled, containing a full exposition of the secrets and ceremonies of that 'ancient and honorable' institution Freemasonry.—God said, let there be Light, and there was Light." He further states, that "the remaining part is now in press, and will shortly be published." This is the editor who was so ferociously assaulted, some weeks since, in the western part of the state of New York, by a set of men.

The last accounts from Lima, received at Guayaquil, [16th of July], quoted flour at \$10 to 11 on board and a further improvement in price was expected.

The Hampshire Gazette says, "we are happy to state that the long continued controversy between Massachusetts and Connecticut, in relation to the boundary line between the two states is settled."

The President has appointed James Tenney Kennedy, of New York, Consul of the United States, for the port of Mazatlan, in Mexico, on the Pacific.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

We have received the following communication from Mr. HASCALL, giving a description of this disease, and an account of remedies that have been adopted with success. We lay it before the public, believing that it may be interesting, and perhaps useful as it suggests with much confidence a remedy to prevent the infection communicated by the bite of rabid animals.

Western Herald

Messrs Wickliffe and Jones.—Having observed in one of your late papers, a report of several persons being bitten by a mad dog, and from the frequency of similar circumstances, (both to the human and brute creation,) I am induced from motives of humanity and public benefit, to transmit you the following communication, which if you think proper to lay before the public is at your service.

In the summer, fall and winter, of 1801-2, being then a student at medicine in the State of New-York, I had an extensive opportunity of witnessing the effects of the bites of dogs and other rabid animals, both to the human and brute species, as well as the method of treatment adopted with both.—During the latter part of the summer 1801, from some cause never fully developed, a large number of horses, cattle, dogs, swine and other domestic animals, were almost simultaneously affected with hydrophobia or canine madness, in a space of 15 or 20 miles along the main road through a very compactly settled section of the country. These I believe were all either destroyed or died in a manner which even brutes is shocking, when proceeding from that cause. The calamity thus commenced, continued in succession for several months, during which time not less than seven or eight persons (mostly men,) and probably more than one hundred domestic animals, were bitten by dogs and other canines, incontestably rabid. A variety of treatment was adopted with the brutes and was followed by different results; but with the human subject, one uniform and invariably successful course was pursued. The wound being thoroughly cleansed with soap and water, and the lacerated parts (if any) removed, the actual canter (or red hot iron) was applied and introduced quite down to the bottom of the wound, which was then dressed with an emollient, composed of finely pulverised sulphate of copper, (usually called verdigris) resin and olive, which was continued until the wound was entirely healed; and no further inconvenience, to my knowledge, ever occurred to any one of the number. With the brutes a more simple course was found to be efficacious; the wound being thoroughly cleansed by washing, a quantity of fine common salt and good vinegar (vinegar acid) was introduced, and the application repeated until the wound healed, when no further attention was necessary. The utility of this simple treatment was tested by its operation upon a part of the brutes bitten by one and the same dog, and nearly at the same time; those which were neglected dying with madness, while the others invariably escaped. It often happens that doubts are entertained of the rabidness of the animal biting, and most unfortunate occurrences have often happened from ignorance on this subject. To determine this point, if practicable, let the suspicious dog be killed, and rub a piece of fresh meat upon his teeth, and if another dog will then refuse the meat, there need be no further doubts upon the subject; nor will a dog not rabid contend with one that is, but usually fly from him. On examination, likewise, it will be found, if the dog was actually rabid, that the veins under the tongue is very much distended, and filled with a black grumous fluid. It seldom happens that the hydrophobia occurs either in man or beast, until the wound occasioning it is entirely healed, as the virus is seldom absorbed while a free discharge continues; and no internal remedies are required if the wound is judiciously treated with topical applications before any absorption takes place; but prudence will always urge the earliest possible attention. It is from the cause above stated, that slight wounds produce disease more speedily than violent and considerable lacerations.—The efficacy of the sulphate of copper in neutralising or destroying the canine virus is fully evinced both by theory and experiment. An English gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who had held a military commission in the British East India service for twenty years, and now a naturalized citizen of the United States fills a judicial station under the General Government in West Florida informed me that while commanding a company of Sepoys near Bombay, six of his company were bitten by one dog. There being neither then or now any settled mode of practice to govern the treatment either in Europe or the East, the Surgeon (an Englishman) pursued five different methods, or rather experiments, with the same number of patients, and lost them all from madness. The sixth who had been bitten in the hand could not

be induced to submit to the discretion of the surgeon, but confined a piece of rusty copper coin to the wound and continued it until it was heated, and no further ill consequences succeeded.

The slaver of an animal but the canine species will communicate contagion; hence the bite of a rabid horse or swine produces no other effect than a wound of equal magnitude from any other cause.

The first appearance of hydrophobia in human subjects, is evinced by anguish, pain in the head and inflammation of the eyes, attended with a discharge therefrom of an acrid transparent fluid, followed in succession by a high degree of nervous irritation, intermitting startings, delirium, violent convulsive paroxysms, more or less frequent, attended with a strong propensity to bite whatever may come within reach. Death usually succeeds in a period of from two to six days from the first appearance of disease. In the brute species, the commencement and progress is very similar as far as demonstrable. The period of accession from the time of the bite is extremely variant, depending materially upon the magnitude of the wound, or rather the time of its healing or ceasing to discharge. On an examination of all rabid animals, from the first apparent symptoms until after death, the veins directly under the tongue will be found very much enlarged, and on puncturing them a considerable quantity of grumous matter of very dark tincture will discharge. If on the first appearance of disease, this matter is discharged, the vessels destroyed by the actual cautery, and the mouth frequently cleansed by a weak tincture of sulphate of copper in vineous acid, a very great proportion of docile or governable animals, such as sheep, calves &c. may be preserved; and I have no doubt that with the human subject the same course, particularly if accompanied by proper evacuations, and a copious exhibition of that class of medicine usually denominated antispasmodics, would be equally efficacious. The effects of water on rabid animals, and several other circumstances mentioned by Boerhaave and other European writers, seldom or never occur in this country.

D. A. HASCALL.

We stated some time ago, that the types, and other materials, belonging to Mr. McKenzie, the editor of the Colonial Advocate, at York, Upper Canada, had been wantonly destroyed. We find by the late papers from Upper Canada, that a suit brought by Mr. McKenzie against the offenders, had been tried, and a verdict of two thousand five hundred dollars obtained for the plaintiff.

[N. Y. Spectator]

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that Capt. Alexander Claxton has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, and will sail with all possible despatch with our Minister Mr. Sergeant, to the Congress near the city of Mexico, who will there be joined it is understood, by Mr. Poinsett. We further learn that Capt. Charles G. Ridgely is appointed to the command of our West India naval station, and will take passage in the Hornet for that post.

## MARRIAGES.

In the city of New York, the 6th inst. Edwin Upham, Esq. merchant of Lexington Ky. to Miss Maria M. Coster, daughter of John G. Coster, Esq.

In this town on Wednesday evening last, Harry I. Bailey, Esq. to Miss Sarah Bledsoe, daughter of Judge Bledsoe.

In this place on the 16th inst. Mr. Thomas Hickman, to Miss Shryock.

In Franklin county, the 14th inst. Mr. Wm. M. Tompkins of Versailles, to Miss Mary Blain, daughter of the late Maj James Blain.

On Thursday evening the 16th inst. by the Rev'd Francis Palmer, Mr. William Berry of this town to Miss Martha T. Burdett of Fayette county.

In Lincoln Jail, N. C. on the 5th ult. Alfred Martin, aged 24 years, to Catharine Ringarner, aged 18, after a courtship of half an hour through the gates of the prison!!

## ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

Masonic Hall.

MR GOODACRE'S THIRD LECTURE, on day and night, the seasons, climates &c. exemplified on

THE HORIZONTAL TELLURIUM.

The Climate Instrument.

AND BY AUXILIARY DIAGRAMS.

Will be delivered on To-morrow Evening, 25th inst. at 7 o'clock.

TERMS OF THE EIGHT LECTURES.

TO THE WHOLE COURSE:—Ladies and Gentlemen, five Dollars; Children under 12 years of age, three Dollars.

Tickets transferable.

TO EACH LECTURE:—Ladies and Gentlemen, one Dollar; Children half price.

Tickets are on sale, and Syllabuses of the course may be had gratis at the Bookstores, at Mr. Brennan's and at the Lecturer's private apartment in Mill-street, the second door above the entrance to Porter's Inn, where he will be happy to see his friends any day from one to three o'clock.

On Evenings of Lecturing—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The course will not be repeated in Lexington.

November 17, 1826.—46

## NEW AUCTION STORE.

D. BRADFORD.

INTENDS keeping an AUCTION and COMMIS-

SION STORE in FRANKFORT, during the session of the Legislature. He will be grateful for Con-

signments there, or at his Store in Lexington, where he will continue business and will have a sale every Friday evening and Saturday morning.

November 24.—47-3t

## LAW NOTICE.

LESLIE COMBS.

INFORMS his clients, that his Office will be kept

open during his absence this winter, and all mat-

ters confided to him attended to as usual by Mr. J. B. COLEMAN, and the young gentlemen in the Office.

November 24.—47-3t

## MRS. SAUNDERS

HAS just received, and will

open a splendid assortment of

fashionable

## MILLINERY,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Velvet, Plush and Silk

Hats, Caps, Turbans, Leghorns,

Bonnets and Flats.

Superb Roll Curbs, new style,

black and white Ostrich Feath-

ers; Winter Artificial Flowers,

Velvets, Northumberland Point

Capes, Blond Lace, Ladies' Ring-

ed Sashes; a large and elegant

assortment of RIBBONS, &c. &c. All of which are

offered at the lowest price for cash.

Main-Street, Lexington, opposite the Court House.

P. S. LEIGHORNS repaired as usual.

November 17.—46-5

## A FAMILIAR LOOK

UNVEILED.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. PIKE.

RECENTLY published by Wm. Hill Woodward of

Cincinnati, comprising Rules for the prevention and

cure of disease, calculated particularly for the inhabi-

tants of the

WESTERN COUNTRY.

It is the opinion of the best informed persons, physicians and others, that such a work is much wanted in this country. The rapid approach of several of our diseases towards a fatal termination, by which many valuable lives are lost to their friends and society, renders the general dissemination, on this all important subject, highly necessary.—Besides, it often happens, in consequence of a few hours neglect, that diseases take such a complete possession of the system as to baffle the skill of the most attentive and experienced physician, whose efforts are often defeated, when they might have been successful, by the deplorable want of knowledge in those who have charge of the sick during his necessary absence. If to these considerations we add the many accidents that are hourly taking place at times and in situations where medical men cannot be obtained, it must be obvious that such a work should be not only in the possession of every family, but studied by every individual. These pages will be found in conformity with the united experience of the age, and it is hoped the work will not be the less acceptably from being in all its parts, together with the prefaces, types, &c. the production of the WESTERN COUNTRY. With a view to its general circulation, it has been put at the moderate price of *Three Dollars*, being much cheaper than many inferior imported publications.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER.

The following recommendation is from the pen of Dr. Daniel Drake, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.

Cincinnati, Oct. 10, 1826.

SIR—Ever since the receipt of your new publication *The Family Physician*, I have been much engaged, but the examination of it which I have made has been sufficient to convince me that it is well calculated to answer the ends for which it was designed. It embodies in a plain and perspicuous style, a great deal of useful information, and will, I have no doubt, supersede all other systems of domestic medicine in the western country.

Respectfully, &c.

DANIEL DRAKE.

Cincinnati Oct. 11, 1826.

SIR—I have examined your *Family Physician*, with some care, and find the doctrines laid down in it are based, as well on the latest improvements of science as on those of former ages, which are sanctioned by the experience of the most eminent of the profession. The writer of this work has constantly kept in view not only the climate, but the true character of the diseases of this section of country for which he was writing, and for popular use in this region it has no equal.

Yours, &c.

ISAAC HOUGH.

The following recommendation is from Dr. Gray W.

Wright, editor of the Ohio Medical Repository.

SIR—I have once expressed through the medium of the Ohio Medical Repository my entire approbation of your *Family Physician*. Since then, my leisure time has afforded me an opportunity of giving it more minute reading, and from this source I am urged, by a thorough conviction of its merits, and also a wish to aid you in your laudable pursuit, to say in addition to what I have before expressed, that I consider the *Family Physician* equal if not superior to any work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

It contains in a plain and familiar language many of the orthodox doctrines of the age; and as a reference book for young physicians, or as a source of instruction and interest to the general reader, I am sure it will be found highly valuable, and worthy a place in every gentleman's library.

I am, &c.

GUY W. WRIGHT.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15, 1826.

ALSO

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A FEW COPIES OF AN ELEGANT ENGRAVING OF

JEFFERSON'S LAST LETTER.

Executed by Woodruff in a masterly style.—Price 50

Cents only. N. B. 24.—47-4v.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 11th day of December next, at 10

o'clock A. M. commissioners appointed by the

county court of Fayette county, to process the

Lands of the subscriber, will meet at his house on

Cane run in the county aforesaid, and proceed to ex-

ecute the duties of their appointment, and especially to

ascertain the precise spot where a military tree at

the most Eastwardly corner of Colonel Samuel

McDowell's military survey of 2000 acres stood, and

to adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the busi-

ness is completed.

WILLIAM COOPER.

November 18, 1826.—47-3t

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 16th day of December next, commis-

sioners duly appointed by the worshipful county

court of Fayette county, to process the land where-

on I now live, it being part of George Bryan's pre-

emption, and situate about three miles North of Lex-

ington. The commissioners will meet at 10 o'clock A.

M. at my house on that day, and proceed to business,

and continue from day to day, at which time and place

all may attend who think themselves interested.

MICHAEL HAYNS.

November 24, 1826.—47

JAMES M. PIKE,

HAVING relinquished the Exchange Business,

presents himself to his friends and the public

generally, as an

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

And has taken the large and commodious Brick House

on Main-street, belonging to the United States Bank,

nearly opposite his late Exchange Office, where he respec-

tfully solicits Consignments.

He presumes his general knowledge of business will

enable him to



## POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

### WINTER IS COMING ON.

Winter is coming on,  
The flowers will disappear;  
The snow will lay upon,  
The Earth of verdure bare.

The Birds by us belov'd,  
Will very soon retire;  
The screen will be remov'd  
And high will blaze the fire.

The Icicles will hang,  
Beside the outer wall;  
The Beast will sliv'ring stand,  
Within his narrow stall.

The youth upon his feet,  
Binds fast a pair of skates;  
How pleasantly and fleet,  
He slides o'er frozen lakes.

The piercing, north wind blows,  
The travelers face turns blue;  
The chilly creature knows,  
Not what he is to do.

The truant school-boy lingers,—  
Altho' in mischief bold;  
The woodman blows his fingers  
So piercing is the cold.

OSCAR.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

### FAREWELL TO KENTUCKY.

Farewell to Kentucky, dear land of my birth,  
A lovelier land is not upon earth;  
My pain mixed with pleasure, I yet may explore,  
A land which perhaps I may visit no more.

Its beauties, attractions, are many and great,  
A flourishing, fertile, agreeable state;  
The climate is healthy, the fountains are clear,  
The men are all brave, the ladies all fair.

The friends of my childhood and youth are all here,  
And the parent who foster'd me ever with care;  
From friends and relations too soon I must part,  
And dearer than all the choice of my heart.

But grief and complaining I know is in vain,  
I may or may not behold them again;  
But if I should not, the needle will set,  
Is point to the west ere friends I forget.

Farewell then Kentucky, dear land of my birth,  
Thy very defects seem objects of worth;  
Wherever thou'lt live I am destined to roam,  
I'll ever consider Kentucky my home.

### NYMPH AND ZEPHYR.

NYMPH.

Whence comest thou Zephyr! son of Aurora!

ZEPHYR.

From the gardens of fragrance and beauty I come,  
Where the rose's silk cup is my favorite home;  
I have been to the queen of the morn—at her call,  
I have borne her new sweets to her star-column'd hall;

I have shaken the leaves of the brown forest boughs,  
And the songsters have risen to warble their vows,  
I have pressed on the grass where the green blade  
glows high,

And the lark is now hymning her melody.  
I have been to the chamber of beauty, and there,  
I have played with her ringlets of radiant hair,  
I have wreathed her white breasts which the white  
snow eclipse,

I have sipped the rich dew from her odious lips;  
I have carried the plaint of a love-trammell'd strain  
And the lady blushed deep at the murmur of pain,  
'Twas the same truant sigh which but yestereve fell;  
It had kissed her white hand—it had bade her fare-  
well.

I have been to the mansion of death—and from  
thence  
I have wing'd the freed soul of omnipotence;  
'Twas an innocent—beautiful babe, and the sigh  
Of the mother was heard in the cloud paths on high;  
Half mingled with prayer to the seraphim given,  
Who wept as they welcome'd the stranger to Heav-

en.  
To the green seas I go—where the gondola rides,  
Like a nymph of the deep o'er the languishing tides;  
While the waves one by one into slumber fast fall,  
And there is not a breath save from the lip which  
me call—  
'Tis the music of voices I hear swells the dome,  
Loud the song is for Zephyr—I come—I come—  
To your sun lighted shores—to your bright seas  
away.

There is loveliness waiting, I dare not delay;  
I have flower-looks to meet—I have rows to renew,  
I salute your fair fingers—adieu, Nymph! adieu!

FROM THE NORWICH COURIER.

On hearing one say, he would not ask forgiveness,  
I would not meanly condescend  
To ask the pardon caprice gives,  
Nor prize the favor of a friend  
Who on my humble homage lives.

But if from carelessness or art,  
I'd made a gentle spirit grieve,  
It would not wound my haughty heart  
To breathe that little word "forgive."

Forgiveness! 'tis the sacred strain,  
That murens through the injured breast,  
Where lingers love's retiring beam,  
That soothes contending thoughts to rest.

Forgiveness! 'tis the sweetest air  
That trembles on the lyre of Heaven,  
For all who swell the psalm there,  
Can sing of sins and faults forgiven.

The following article, copied from a Virginia pa-  
per, does not evince to us that Kentucky is very  
far ahead of her sister states, in the horrid crime  
of MURDER; as savage as some of our neighbors  
and eastern friends would wish the rest of the Union  
and the world generally to think us.

ANOTHER HORRID MURDER.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, to  
his friend in Alexandria dated

Sevier county, Oct. 16, 1826.

On Monday last, Col. Perry the clerk of Sevier  
county, was most barbarously butchered in his bed.  
The following are the circumstances of the case as  
nearly as I have been able to ascertain them.

About two o'clock A. M. the perpetrator of the  
bloody deed, having passed thro' two outer doors,  
entered the chamber where Col. P. and his wife  
were sleeping, and with the edge of a small axe, or  
large tomahawk, struck him on the head with such  
violence, that it penetrated the skull into the brain,  
which afterwards oozed through the wound.

Mrs. Perry being awakened by the blow, or  
some noise in the room, saw a man go out, who she  
believed, judging from the indistinct view she had  
of him, had his shoes pulled up. Placing her hand  
on her husband, she found that his face was covered  
with blood. Some minutes elapsed before he re-  
covered from the effects of the blow so as to be able  
to speak.

He lived, however, until the afternoon of the

succeeding Friday, and in the mean time when not  
suffering under severe convulsions, with which it  
was frequently seized, was rational, and capable  
of conversing intelligibly.

Col. Perry who was in the prime of life, had been  
a representative in the senate of the Tennessee  
legislature, and was a gentleman of the highest res-  
pectability.

Besides a mourning widow, he left behind him a  
family of five or six children to deplore his prema-  
ture loss.

A certain John Nichols, formerly of Va. has been  
apprehended on suspicion of being the murderer.  
It was proven before the magistrate by whom  
Nichols was committed, that he had repeatedly, at  
several times and places, declared a determination  
to kill Col. P. in consequence of the latter having  
charged him with clandestinely dealing with his  
slaves.

The following paragraph is copied from the same  
letter:

"One day last week a man was shot in Knox coun-  
ty, while plunging in his field, by some ruffian who  
was lying in ambush for the purpose. The ball  
having broken the arm of the intended victim lodged  
in his body, but hopes of his recovery are enter-  
tained."

Willful Murder.—We have been informed that  
on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Goodwin's Church in  
the county of Buchanan, an altercation took place  
between a man by the name of Staten and another  
individual, in the course of which, a third person  
a Mr. Banton, undertook to make peace between  
them. This turned the anger of Staten from the  
individual with whom he was first quarrelling, to  
Banton, and, saying that no person should inter-  
fere drew a dirk, immediately stabbed and killed  
him. The verdict of the jury was willful murder.  
Staten has made his escape.—Lynch, Virginia.

## Later Yet!!!

THE subscriber has recently returned from the  
Eastward, and is opening a large and splendid  
assortment of

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting in part of the following Articles:  
Blue, black and velvet CLOTHS  
Regents, Electoral and Saxony Cloths  
Double milled Drab, superior quality do  
Ladies' habit and pelisse do  
Blue, black and fancy double milled CASSIMERES  
Superior CASSIMERES, in assorted colors  
9 4 10 4 11 4 and 12 4 Rose Blankets  
3 3 1 2 4 and 4 1 2 2 2 do  
A beautiful assortment of the most fashionable Calicoes  
and Prints—fast colors  
Crimson, White and Fancy color'd Merino Shawls and  
Scarfs  
Cashmere SHAWLS assorted  
Black, Blue and Fancy Norwich Crapes  
Black, plain and figured Bombazines  
Assorted colors do  
A superior assortment of blacked, brown, checked  
and plain Domestic Goods  
A handsome assortment of plain and figured Flannels  
Scotch and Circassian PLAIDS—new patterns  
Plain black Gros-de-Naples  
A handsome assortment of Ombre Shaded SILK  
Figured and plain SATTINS, assorted colors  
A variety of Ombre shaded & spotted Book Muslins  
Thread laces and lace trims  
Bobinet do do  
Wide Bobinet lace  
Worked and Embroidered Bobinet Veils  
Worked Collars, Caps, Capes and Handkerchiefs  
A few Cases valuable Mathematical Instruments  
A splendid assortment of Merino and Cashmere Hosi-  
ery CROCKS—assorted colors  
Plain CRAPES do do  
White, black and green ITALIAN CRAPES  
Children's Chinilla and Ermine Caps  
Children's Fur Hats  
Men's do  
A splendid assortment of Millinery  
French Curis—(newest style)  
An excellent assortment of SADDLERY  
Superior Ingrain carpeting  
A handsome assortment of fine grass bleached Irish  
Linen  
Superior 8 4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen  
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable Tor-  
toise Shell COMBS  
Imitation do do  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Glass and Queensware—Britannia Tumblers;  
A FEW SETS OF ENGLISH CHINA.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

### SHOES;

Together with a variety of articles too tedious to enu-  
merate

All which have been selected with my usual care  
from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and New York  
at very reduced prices, which will enable me to sell  
unusually low—on short notice. I therefore myself I shall be able  
to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with me.  
I therefore unhesitatingly invite those who wish to pur-  
chase, to call and examine my assortment

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov 1826—43tf

### NEW GOODS.

PRITCHARD & ROBINSON,  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS,  
Consisting of a very general assortment of

### MERCHANDISE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and  
pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any  
in Lexington. May 24, 1826—184f

### OVERSEER WANTED.

I WANT to employ one or two men to take the man-  
agement of a farm. Ample wages or a part of the  
crop will be given on immediate application to  
Oct 30 1826—44 3tf

### DOCTOR SHORT.

HAVING taken up his permanent resi-  
dence in Lexington, offers his profes-  
sional services to the inhabitants of the town  
and its neighbourhood.

His residence and Shop are on Mill street, near M.  
Charles Watkins's October 27, 1826—43tf

### RANAWAY from the subscriber

living four  
miles S. E. of Lexington, on Saturday last JOHN  
a yellow slave about 21 years old, at 5 feet 8 or 9  
inches high, has a lump on his breast, turns out his  
toes in walking; had on an old roundabout coat, new  
breeches dark colored jeans, wool hat and old shoes  
A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given for ap-  
prehending said slave if taken in Fayette county, twenty  
five dollars if taken out of the county, and fifty if taken  
out of the State, and secured so that I get him.

RICHARD DOWNTON.

Lexington, Nov 17 1826—46 1tf

The National Republican, Cincinnati, is requested  
to give the above three insertions, and forward his  
account to this office for payment

### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday  
night last, a LIGHT BROWN CO-  
LORED HORSE with a white mane  
and tail about 15 1/2 hands high, 3 year  
old last spring, shod all round, no marks  
or brands perceivable, except that of a collar. A re-  
ward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for taking up  
said horse and delivering him to me, living on Steel  
Run, 6 miles West of Lexington, or \$20 for the horse  
and thief if stolen.

WM. TUCKER

November 16, 1826—46 3tf

## PUBLIC SALE, FOR GOLD OR SILVER.

FOR the purpose of the last will and testament of Mr.  
Joseph Graves deceased, was cited out to the highest  
bidder, on the 3rd day of October last, that valuable  
tract of land near Chilesburg in Fayette county the  
residence of said deceased, containing by ex-  
amination 492 ACRES, and it being bid off by one of the  
executors, not knowing it to be illegal for an executor  
to sell land to him. It therefore said tract of land will  
be sold in two tracts.

On the 1st day of Decr or next.

At public auction to the highest bidder, on a credit of  
one, two and three equal annual instalments. We  
think this tract of land one among the most valuable  
in the section of the country. It is expected that those  
wishing to purchase will view the premises, which no  
doubt will be more satisfactory than any description  
we can give.

There will be also a few things belonging to said es-  
tate sold on the same day. Bonds with approved sec-  
urity will be required in each case. Sale to commence  
at 11 o'clock on the premises. Terms more fully and  
known on the day of sale, when due attention will be  
given by

J. G. GOODWIN, } Esrs.

LYNN K. GOODWIN, } Esrs.

November 10, 1826—45 3tf

### HALF A CENT REWARD.

FOR AN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday night  
the 13th inst.

JAMES MANLEY.

An apprentice boy bound to me by the Fayette County  
Court to learn the shoe and boot making business.  
He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high,  
dark skin and hair; has a scar on his forehead; very  
large white glare eyes; a downcast sulky suspicious  
look when spoken to. All persons are hereby for-  
warned from employing or harboring said apprentice,  
as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost rigour  
of the law, any person employing or harboring him.  
The above reward and no thanks will be given to any  
person who will deliver said boy to me in Lexington.

BENJ. PILCHER.

November 16, 1826—46 3tf

### Brushes, Soap, and Glue.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main  
Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for  
Soap Grease.

SAM. COOLIDGE.

20—tf

### FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING TOWN PROPERTY.

THE excellent TAVERN STAND, at  
the lower end of Main street, Lexing-  
ton, at the sign of the Eagle. The principle building  
contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fire-  
places; with a dry cellar under the whole house well  
pointed—an excellent Kitchen with lodging rooms for  
servants—a pump house, Washhouse and Smoke-  
house, all under the same roof—a Stable, Carriage  
house and Cow house, all built of Stone. The whole  
lot is enclosed with a Stone wall, mostly of range work.  
Also, a good well of never failing water, with a pump in  
it. The lot is 56 feet fronting on Main street, and  
extends 212 feet back to Water street.

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main st.  
from the above, on which is an excellent STONE STA-  
BLE, and a well of never failing water.

An unimproved LOT fronting on Short street  
30 feet, and running back 200 feet.

Also, two unimproved LOTS fronting on Sec-  
ond street, and running 150 feet towards Short street,  
adj. to the lots of William Adams and Mrs. Russell.

Also, about two and a half acres of GROUND,  
between Short and Second streets, and bounded by the  
three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements  
on it.

Also, a SMALL LOT on the Georgetown road,  
opposite Mr. Headington, fronting on the Georgetown  
road 70 feet, and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main street (nearly  
opposite the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running  
back 150 feet.

Also a small QUARRY LOT back of the last  
mentioned lot.

As my principle motive for selling the above prop-  
erty is to discharge two sums of money, one \$870 due  
to the Bank of the United States, and another of \$600  
due to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,  
a sum equal to the amount of those two debts, or a re-  
lease from them, will be expected, and for the balance  
a credit of one, two, three and four years.

WILLIAM PALMETEER.

October 20, 1826—42tf

### ELEVEN TH CLASS, GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME:  
1 prize of \$1000 is \$1000  
5 prizes of 400 is 2000  
10 of 100 is 1000  
50 of 50 is 2500  
50 of 20 is 1000  
300 of 10 is 3000  
1300 of 5 is 6500

1496 Prizes amounting to \$14000  
ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

PRICE OF TICKETS.  
Actual sale of ten or upwards \$4 75  
For a single Ticket 5 00  
For half Tickets 2 50  
For quarter Tickets 1 25

### THE DRAWING

Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a cor-  
responding number of prizes on the first five days—  
on the fifth and last the balance of prizes will be  
drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the  
last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first days of  
drawings. The Highest Prize will be deposited on  
the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all other  
prizes will be floating from the commencement  
of the drawing.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent and will  
be paid in thirty days after the drawing is  
concluded, but if not demanded within four  
months after the drawing is completed will be con-  
sidered as donations.

Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part  
by 10 tickets in the present class, and the highest  
prize in part by twenty. The Tickets selected for  
the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Nos. 1 to 10 inclu-  
sive; for the 2nd from Nos. 11 to 20 inclu-  
sive; for the 3rd from Nos. 21 to 30; and for the 4th  
from 31 to 40—Those selected for the Highest  
Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED

in this Class upon the same principles as they were  
in the 10th to wit: for 10 tickets they will pay in  
Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty  
Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time  
within ten days after the 5th days drawing is over by  
a surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby TEN  
CHANCES are given for all the prizes except the  
highest, for the rescue of One Dollar only per  
ticket.

The Manager earnestly hopes that his former  
agents and the friends of the Institution generally  
will make their respective orders for Tickets as  
soon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery  
shall be concluded by the 15th of October next.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Lex. Aug. 20, 1826.

### UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

JOHN NORTON is authorized to receipt for  
any sums due on account of the United States  
Telegraph.

Sept. 12 1826—37tf

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.  
A BARRISTER AT LAW, in the Circuit and County Courts  
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Hamilton  
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-  
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street,  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25 1tf

## TO HATTERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BROWN  
J. M. KILPATRICK, and RACCOON HATS, at his Hat  
Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN.

Lexington, July 1826—30tf

## THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (re-  
cently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his  
present Grocery shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS MOCAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE.  
Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased  
in any other store in town, a choice selection of Gro-  
ceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,  
New Brand and Standard  
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,  
Pepper and Mustard,  
Cloves and Ginger,  
Almonds and Raisins,  
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,  
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon  
in kegs,

Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine  
Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,  
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,  
Gun powder and Shot,  
Malden Coasters and Alum,  
Lard and Lard Oil,  
Plug and Fagitt Tobacco,  
Spanish and common Cigars,  
Glass and Queensware  
Spin Cotton

Red-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen  
Cut Nails and Brads  
Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit  
purchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

### THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendence of  
Mr. MOCAT, whose knowledge in the business  
renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than  
that they may depend at all times upon being furnished  
with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with But-  
ter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg  
or pot—whichever they warrant shall not be inferior to  
any made in the state.

\*They hope to receive such a share of public pa-  
tronage as their attention to business and exertions to  
please may merit.

Lex. July 3rd 1826—27—tf

## RAGS, RAGS.

I WILL give two and a half cents per lb. for good  
clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store,  
corner of Chesapeake Lexington.

18—tf

G. W. ANDERSON.

## BOOK-BINDING.

BENJAMIN KEISER,  
INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced  
the Book-Binding Business in its various branches,  
on Short street, next door below Messrs. Wil-  
kings, McLean & Co's Commission Store, where he  
will thankfully receive orders for any thing in his  
line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the  
best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a  
reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35tf

## A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY, TREES,  
WILL BE KEPT AT  
JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,  
On Main street, Lexington,  
where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10 1tf

## The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of  
J. BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gal-  
lon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommo-  
dation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop,  
Chesapeake No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to  
23—tf

## MARNIX VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends in Lexington, as well  
as visiting strangers, that he has  
provided himself with

## A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accom-  
modate such as may please to favour him with their  
cost. He intends driving himself, and from more  
than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he  
feels confident that his character as a safe and careful  
driver has been so well established, as to insure him a  
full share of public patronage. His residence is on  
Vine street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where  
those who wish his services will please apply.